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## Argentina Says Junta Chiefs to Be Prosecuted

### Trial for Leftists Is Also Announced

By Edward Schumacher  
*New York Times Service*

BUENOS AIRES — President Raúl Alfonsín has announced that he will prosecute Argentina's former military rulers for spreading "terror, pain and death throughout Argentina society."

In a national television address Tuesday, Mr. Alfonsín, who was inaugurated Saturday, issued a decree to prosecute the nine generals and admirals who at different times made up the three junta that ruled from 1976 to 1982. They will be tried in military courts.

More than 6,000 Argentines disappeared during a military campaign against leftist subversion in those years and are presumed to be dead. Hundreds more were tortured.

Mr. Alfonsín issued a second decree to prosecute seven terrorist leaders in civilian courts. Leftist terrorists kidnapped and murdered hundreds of Argentines in the early and mid-1970's, provoking the military counterattack.

"The past gravitates darkly over our future," Mr. Alfonsín said. "The extremely aberrant violations of rights that comprise the essence of human dignity cannot go unpunished. Such impunity would demean fundamental ethical principles and endanger the prevention of future violations."

Mr. Alfonsín said he would ask Congress to declare that a September amnesty that the military decreed for itself and for terrorist leaders was unconstitutional because it is "morally unacceptable."

"Our conviction is that it is necessary to level justice against those who, from one or the other side, treated men as mere manipulable objects in order to obtain certain goals, means that the amnesty law should be thrown out," he said.

The measures were the first to be announced by Mr. Alfonsín since his inauguration and indicated his willingness to confront the military. There was no immediate response from military leaders, but it was highly unlikely that they could successfully resist. The military is widely discredited and deeply divided. Many junior officers are known to be opposed to the actions of the junta.

The military men who would be affected are General Jorge Rafael Videla, Admiral Emilio Massera and General Orlando Agostini, who made up the first junta; General Roberto Viola, Admiral Armando Lamberti and General Omar Graffigna the second, and General Leopoldo Galtieri, Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, and General Basilio Lami Dozo, who were removed after the Falkland Islands war last year.

The move does not affect the last junta, which oversaw the transition to democracy after the Falklands defeat, or former President Reynaldo Bignone.

Mr. Murray has been working

## U.K. Labor Federation Refuses to Back Printers

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher won a major victory Wednesday when the Trades Union Congress, the powerful central body of British labor, withdrew support for a proposed 24-hour strike by a printers' union against all the national newspapers.

The strike had been scheduled for Tuesday night as part of the National Graphical Association's struggle to impose a closed shop on a chain of weekly giveaway newspapers published in the Manchester area by Selsim Shah.

It was postponed Tuesday morning after the employment committee of the union federation voted only 9-7 to support the stoppage and Len Murray, the organization's general secretary, took the unusual step of publicly repudiating the committee's position because the proposed strike had been ruled illegal by the courts.

After his defeat in the employment committee, Mr. Murray launched an effort to persuade his organization's General Council to reverse the committee's decision.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

quietly since the general election this summer to reestablish a dialogue between the government and the union movement. No such dialogue had taken place during Mrs. Thatcher's first term, and Mr. Murray considered it folly to persist at that attitude for five more years.

As part of his effort, he has been trying to steer his organization away from a policy of confrontation with Mrs. Thatcher over the restrictive 1980 and 1982 labor laws and toward a policy of gradually accepting court decisions delivered under the laws.

The Shah case, which began on a small scale far from London's national press, has become the key test of the new laws and of the response to them by union militants.

After his defeat in the employment committee, Mr. Murray launched an effort to persuade his organization's General Council to reverse the committee's decision.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



President Raúl Alfonsín, center, announces in a radio and television address from Buenos Aires that former members of Argentina's military would be prosecuted for crimes committed during their tenure. He

asked the legislature to declare an amnesty decreed by the military unconstitutional. More than 6,000 Argentines disappeared during a military campaign carried out against leftist subversion from 1976 to 1982.

## White House May Seek Funds to Develop Space Station

By Philip M. Boffey

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration appears ready to commit itself in its next budget to a major new goal in space: developing an orbiting station that would be manned by a full-time crew.

Although President Ronald Reagan has not yet made a final decision on the space station, a key administration official said he expected it to be one of the few new initiatives in the budget for the 1983 fiscal year.

The official said the amount of money actually committed would be relatively modest, perhaps \$100 million to \$200 million for advanced planning and studies.

But the initial funding might well be the opening wedge in a program that could cost \$8 billion to \$9 billion by 1991, according to esti-

mates by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and probably \$20 billion to \$30 billion by the end of the century, according to other sources.

In another budget matter, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was reported Tuesday to have substantially cut back his request for an increase in military spending next year, but not by as much as some officials wanted.

"He's coming down, but he isn't there yet," a White House official said, adding that Mr. Weinberger's initial request for \$321.4 billion would be rejected by Congress if Mr. Reagan approved it.

Another official said Mr. Weinberger would seek a figure closer to \$300 billion. This would amount to an increase of nearly 20 percent over the current year's spending authority of \$258 billion.

Mr. Reagan met with Mr. Weinberger and top budget and White House officials Tuesday to discuss military spending, but officials said no final figures were agreed upon.

Concerning the space station, a major question is how it might mesh with the president's call for a costly new defense against ballistic missiles. This might involve placing lasers or other weapons on platforms in space.

Some experts say there may be some overlap between the two programs and that both will be competing for scarce federal funds.

Others say that a manned station will be needed to maintain and test any space-based weapons.

Other officials are discussing

such a lunar base would presumably be used initially for scientific research and eventually to mine materials for further activities in space.

Such a lunar base would be even more rhetorical than meaningful, aerospace experts say.

But there have been questions as to the utility of such a venture.

Most foreseeable space missions could be carried out by unmanned satellites or by the manned space shuttle, and the length of time the shuttle can remain aloft could be extended from the current week to as many as 50 days at a fraction of the cost of building a space station.

However, a program to put a base on the moon would cost at least \$50 billion, according to some informed estimates, and manned exploration of Mars would be even more costly. Thus any verbal commitment to them now, when budget

deficits are looming large, would be more rhetorical than meaningful.

The space station system might eventually serve as a transportation hub from which to boost payloads into very high orbits or toward the moon and other planets.

But there have been questions as to the utility of such a venture.

Most foreseeable space missions could be carried out by unmanned satellites or by the manned space shuttle, and the length of time the shuttle can remain aloft could be extended from the current week to as many as 50 days at a fraction of the cost of building a space station.

The Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences reported in September that it saw "no scientific need for this space station during the next 20 years" but that it might prove useful thereafter.

But the targets were near the towns of Tarshish and Jourel Haouz, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) east of Beirut, and in the Dahr al-Baidar area east of the town of Sofar.

The targets are in the vicinity of Beirut-Damascus highway from where U.S. reconnaissance flights were attacked Tuesday, drawing fire from the five-inch guns of the destroyer *Tattnall* and the guided missile cruiser *Ticonderoga*.

In a statement Tuesday, the Syrians were warned that the New Jersey had been prepared to use its 16-inch guns after the anti-aircraft fire.

It did not do so because it was not opposite that sector of the Lebanese coast.

The 45,000-ton New Jersey, the world's only operational battleship, has three batteries of three 16-inch guns, each capable of firing a 2,700-pound (1,260-kilogram) projectile nearly 20 miles.

The low-class battleship was built in 1931 and, after being mothballed, was recommissioned at the beginning of President Ronald Reagan's administration. To many Lebanese, it has become a symbol of U.S. military strength in support of President Amin Gemayel.

Militiamen of the various religious and political factions fighting for areas of control in Lebanon have developed a begrudging respect for the huge ship as it cruised up and down the Mediterranean coast.

Many militia leaders note that, in Arab tradition, it is an honor when a party to a conflict introduces its most powerful weapon.

News Agencies reported the following development Wednesday on the Lebanon crisis:

Israeli gunboats fought a three-sided artillery duel with Palestinian rebels and loyalists around the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli for 45 minutes. Reuters reported from Tripoli. The gunboats bombarded loyalist forces on the seafront and opened up on rebel guerrillas around Mount Turbol.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain greeted President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon on Wednesday. At right is the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. She reaffirmed British backing for Mr. Gemayel's government.

## Salvador Vote Sets Back Major Land Reforms

By Robert J. McCartney

*Washington Post Service*

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's constituent assembly has approved an article in the proposed constitution that effectively would prevent any wide-ranging future land reform. The vote represents a major political victory for conservative

After nearly three months of debate, the assembly voted Tuesday to guarantee an individual farmer the right to retain up to 605 acres (244 hectares) of land. The measure will not take effect until the constitution is approved, but that is expected this week.

The article was proposed by the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, led by the president of the assembly, Roberto d'Aubuisson, and it drew support from smaller conservative parties. Thirty-four of the 60 members of the assembly voted in favor of the article.

Land reform is certain to be a major political issue in the campaign leading to elections March 15, with the centrist Christian Democrats accusing the conservatives of betraying the hopes of poor farmers.

The United States has strongly backed land reform in El Salvador as a way to deprive the leftist guerrilla movement of one of its most potent issues, but it is uncertain what attitude Washington will take now.

Congress has barred the administration from giving El Salvador 1 percent of the military aid in the current fiscal year unless there is "documented pro-

## Bulgaria Homecoming: Forced or Voluntary?

By James M. Markham

*New York Times Service*

MUNICH — With some trepidation, Stefan Svirlev, a former colonel in the Bulgarian secret service, saw his wife and 13-year-old son depart from the railroad station here on a chilly Saturday last month.

They were supposed to be on their way to Vienna for a meeting with Mrs. Svirlev's 80-year-old mother, who was said to have been given special permission to go to the Austrian capital from Bulgaria.

Adoption of the article will encourage farmers with properties larger than 605 acres to dispose of the excess property in expectation that the government eventually will take it away to distribute to poor farmers. As a result, it appears likely to have some effect in encouraging redistribution.

But the measure only affects a relatively small number of farms, and thus will leave little land available to be passed on, according to Salvadoran and U.S. officials. All farms of more than 1,235 acres already have been broken up under a 1980 land reform, and only a small fraction of Salvadoran farms are between 605 and 1,235 acres.

The 1980 reform affected about 15 percent of El Salvador's arable land, but the new measure affects a substantially smaller percentage, Salvadoran and U.S. officials said.

The small Democratic Action Party, which opposed the measure, estimated that only 2.5 percent will be affected.

In addition, critics said that the article left open the possibility that large landowners could sell their excess property to partners and perhaps retain control, thus undermining any chance that the poor

farmers will benefit.

Last week, Mr. Svirlev's wife, Pavlina, said on Bulgarian television that she "had returned to Bulgaria on my own will — my own and that of my son."

Mr. Svirlev's son, Sergei, told him "not to worry, that he would take care of his mother and raise hell if anything happened," the former colonel recalled. But that Saturday evening, the boy and his mother were not in Vienna. They were in Czechoslovakia, on their way back to Bulgaria, where the boy had spent only the first five months of his life.

The affair stirred nervousness among Bulgarian exiles scattered

across Western Europe, not least because it seemed to mark a return to the strong-arm tactics of Bulgarian agents who are believed to have used a poison-tipped umbrella to kill Georgi Markov, a dissident exile, in London in 1978.

Two weeks before Mrs. Svirlev and her son vanished, Bulgarian exiles in Munich received an anonymous letter from "intellectuals in exile" listing dissident Bulgarians who had besieged the name of the "Bulgarian nation" by implicating Bulgarian intelligence in the shooting of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981.

Mr. Svirlev's name headed the list. He said he had no doubt that the letter was the work of his former colleagues in the Dazhava Sigurnost, the Bulgarian security apparatus.

The letter appeared to be part of a campaign to intimidate and silence prominent Bulgarian exiles such as Mr. Svirlev, who had speculated aloud to Western journalists about the "Bulgarian conception" in the attempt on the Pope's life in St. Peter's Square in Rome.

## OBSERVER

**Lost on the Dark Planet**

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — Last year there was trouble in Chad. It made me nervous. I am an American; I have an American education in geography. When I heard there was Chad trouble, I thought it had something to do with fish.

Fortunately, the French stepped in. I know who the French are. They are in charge of Paris and perfume and they are to blame for the word "gourmet," which changed the good old American eatery into the gourmet delicatessen.

The French were also responsible for Chad, which was a place, not gourmet seafood. A place in Africa. I have an American education in history. I know it was the French who helped us win the American Revolution by trapping the British at Yorktown and crying "Lafayette, we are here!"

So I was pleased when the French took charge of the Chad problem. It meant I wouldn't have to learn anything about Chad. How could I stay on top of daily shifts in money-market rates if I had to take a weekend off to learn about Chad?

I was still feeling smug about the poor French, who would have to interrupt their gourmet activities to bone up on Chad, when El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras started making trouble again. It made me angry. I have an American education in geography. I knew El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras were nowhere near France, Russia or Vietnam, so what right did they have to be the scene of trouble?

True, I had heard about these places in the days of Alexander Haig, who had a way of expressing himself that could get you interested in geography. When he said there was "a conscious castration of America's eyes and ears around the world" and mentioned Central America as a place where these mutilations occurred, I was interested. I have an American taste formed by reading American best-sellers. When the subject is castration of eyes and ears, I perk up.

Unfortunately, though, President Reagan got rid of Haig before I could get from my money fund to the library geography book, so I am still not sure whether Nicaragua is

New York Times Service

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**Kimball, Penn**

By Elisabeth Bumiller

Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — When he saw the file, Penn Kimball was stunned.

"There's nothing more precious to a man than his character and reputation," he said. "And what the United States government did is take that away from me."

Penn Kimball, former Eagle Scout, former Rhodes Scholar, New York Times and Time magazine reporter, former assistant to two Democratic governors and now a professor at the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, was classified in 1946 as a "dangerous national security risk" of questionable loyalty to his government and country.

A State Department spokesman said the department had no comment on the book and the Kimball case.

ing me the chance to defend myself."

Penn Kimball is a liberal Democrat. He has held local office in Westport, Connecticut. He says he has never thought of joining the Communist Party. The government's case against him stems from allegations of Republican neighbors that he was not sufficiently anti-Communist in the '40s, and later, that he defended a California labor strike while he was a young reporter in the American Newspaper Guild. That says Kimball, is the only fact in a file full of information from anonymous sources questioning his loyalty.

A State Department spokesman said the department had no comment on the book and the Kimball case.

And as far as the government is concerned, he still is.

Now he's written a book, "The File," about his attempt to unravel 30 years of a life on paper that doesn't match the one he has lived. Even now, he's trying to get the government to say he's not a security risk. He's writing letters. He's outraged. And he's saying that there may be "millions" of cases like his own. "The thing becomes an obsession, driving other interests out of the mind."

He talked about his book over lunch in Washington. In the fall of 1945, Kimball passed the Foreign Service exam and was offered a government post in Saigon, but turned it down for a career in journalism. The prospective job was enough, though, for the State Department to begin a security file under his name. For the next three decades it grew and grew, fed by other files from the FBI and the CIA.

It was a different Penn Kimball who spoke about the book and about his wife, Janet, who died before it was finished. She, too, was included in the CIA file, a fact he discovered in the summer of 1982. He had just come home that morning from the hospital on the day she died, and there in the mail was a packet from the CIA saying that she too, was a national security risk.

"That's absolutely unconscionable," he said, his face reddening and his eyes full of tears. "I shoot off my mouth and make the dean mad at me, so I'm entitled to get a certain amount of hell. But my poor wife, sweet soul that she is, has never declared a national security risk."

At 68, after a quarter of a century at Columbia and working for a governor of Connecticut (Chet Bowles) and a governor of

**An American With a 'Security Risk' Dossier****Has Been Fighting 7 Years to Clear His Name**

Roy Lichtenstein/The Washington Post

**Professor Kimball: "The thing becomes an obsession."**

New York (Averell Harriman), Kimball can hardly say that the three appeals — one at the State Department, one at the Justice Department and a third at the CIA. Now he is appealing to get more information from his wife's file from the Justice Department.

The Justice Department hasn't decided yet. "Isn't it possible that there's information that's classified in there?" said Richard Huff, co-director of the Justice Department's Office of Information and Privacy. "In that case, nobody

can tell me what's in the file?"

No informant in his file ever accused him of actually being a Communist. But one anonymous tipster reported to a government investigator that Kimball had been overheard in the corridors of Time saying something favorable about Tito, the late president of Yugoslavia. Another tipster said Kimball was seen drinking beer in the company of alleged Communists. And Kimball says the chief special agent concluded in his file: "The applicant has not followed him, but most of them know nothing about their former professor's story."

Kimball's book took him five years. "I've written, rewritten and done all those things that I tell my students they ought to do," Kimball said. There are a lot of them, but most of them know nothing about their former professor's story.

"I would have to admit that this is somewhat of a fixation to me," Kimball said. "I'm going to do something about it. However, I go to school and teach my classes. But it's something that I think about morning, noon and night."

Kimball has tried to get the government to reveal the anonymous sources, but he has lost his

three appeals — one at the State Department, one at the Justice Department and a third at the CIA. Now he is appealing to get more information from his wife's file from the Justice Department.

The Justice Department hasn't decided yet. "Isn't it possible that there's information that's classified in there?" said Richard Huff, co-director of the Justice Department's Office of Information and Privacy. "In that case, nobody

**PEOPLE****Willy Brandt Weds No. 3**

The former West German chancellor Willy Brandt was married for the third time just nine days before his 70th birthday. Municipal officials in the Rhine town of Unkel, near Bonn where Brandt lives, said he married Brigitte Seeger, 37. She is his personal assistant and has been a constant companion for four years. They said Brandt asked that the brief civil ceremony last Friday at the Unkel city hall be kept secret. The news took even close political colleagues by surprise. Brandt fled Nazi Germany in the 1930s and lived in Scandinavia during World War II. He married his first Norwegian-born wife, Charlotte, in 1944, when he was 26. They divorced in 1948, he married his second wife, Ruth, a Norwegian he met in Stockholm, in Berlin. They separated in 1979.

Elizabeth Taylor has been undergoing treatment for chemical dependency at Eisenhower Medical Center in Rancho Mirage, California. Taylor, 51, admitted herself to the hospital's Betty Ford Center Dec. 5, a hospital spokesman said. The center is a hospital for those recovering from dependency on drugs and alcohol. "She selected the Ford Center because she has great admiration for Betty Ford and believed her problems to be very similar to that experienced by Mrs. Ford in that much of her trouble stems from prescription drugs administered over a period of years to combat her various medical problems," the spokesman said.

Yel Brynnier, who has lung cancer, said Tuesday doctors in September gave him only two months to live but he was determined to beat the illness. In a telephone interview from Hammer, West Germany, where he is taking a cure, the 66-year-old said he felt well. "The picture is very optimistic," he said. Brynnier said cancer had been suspected for several years but was finally diagnosed on Sept. 13 and his doctors had been pessimistic. "The condition advances very quickly and we had to act. I took radiation treatment every day for seven and a half weeks. Fortunately the results were spectacular and we are optimistic it has stabilized," Brynnier said. He arrived in West Germany Thursday with his fourth wife, Kathy Lee, and went to the Silberschle Clinic of

The composer Morton Gould celebrated his 70th birthday on the podium of New York's Carnegie Hall, conducting the American Symphony Orchestra in an all-Gould program Sunday. The program included a world premiere, "Apple Waltzes," which Gould composed for George Balanchine just before Balanchine's death. When the slim, dapper Gould came out to conduct the final number, the orchestra rose and played "Happy Birthday."

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**PAGES 17 & 14**

## Reagan Reported Ready To Announce Candidacy In a Speech on Jan. 29

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan will declare his candidacy for a second term in a nationally televised speech from the White House on Sunday evening, Jan. 29, according to administration sources.

The sources said Mr. Reagan, in a meeting Tuesday with top aides, also approved the outline of the brief announcement speech he plans to give and intended that it draft be presented.

Larry J. Speakes, the president's chief press spokesman, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan "will make a speech in the Oval Office on Jan. 29 at which time he will announce a decision."

[Although Mr. Speakes declined to confirm that the president would announce he would seek a second term, "I would be willing to put big money" as a bet Mr. Reagan would indeed declare his candidacy.]

Mr. Reagan's decision to proceed with this second-term bid comes as his approval rating stands at 62 percent, its high point since the summer of 1981, in a survey by his campaign pollster, Richard R. Wirthlin.

The survey reportedly shows Mr. Reagan leading two Democratic rivals, Walter F. Mondale and Senator John H. Glenn; Democrat of Ohio, by 16 percentage points in separate trial heats.

But White House and campaign officials view this apparent huge lead as a mixed blessing, since they anticipate that it is bound to narrow when the Democrats choose a presidential nominee, and well before then if the economic recovery begins to sour. They also are concerned about Republican overconfidence.

## Reagan Defends Meese Over Hunger Remarks

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan strongly defended Edwin Meese 3d's comments on hunger in America and said Wednesday that "if there is one person in this country hungry, that is one too many."

Mr. Meese, the counselor to the president, drew extensive criticism last week for saying he had seen no "authoritative figures that there are hungry children," but Mr. Reagan insisted his aide's comments were "totally out of context."

The president noted government efforts to supply surplus food to the poor and said: "We're doing more to feed the hungry in this country today than has ever been done by any administration. More

money has been spent. More people are getting food stamps. All of these things we're doing. This private sector aid is essential also."

The president also said that he would soon get a report from a commission examining hunger in America and said: "What we want to find out is why. Is it the lack or a fault in our distribution system at the government level? Or is it that,

"we have people who don't know what's available to them or how to find their way to a government program?"

Mr. Reagan said the government screens welfare recipients and said if there were cheaters on government welfare rolls it was logical to assume some who did not need help were taking it from private food programs.

Mr. Meese had said last week that he did not know of "any authoritative figures that there are hungry children."

"I've heard a lot of anecdotal stuff," he said, "but I haven't heard any authoritative figures, and as a matter of fact, that's one of the reasons why the president appointed a Task Force on Food Assistance, to get to the bottom of some of these allegations."

Mr. Meese added: "I think some people are going to soup kitchens voluntarily. I know we've had considerable information that people go to soup kitchens because the food is free and that's easier than paying for it."

## Reputed Tunic of Christ Stolen by French Group

United Press International

**PARIS** — Direct Action, a banned leftist guerrilla group, has stolen a tunic believed by French Catholics to have been worn by Christ, officials said Wednesday. The garment, stolen from a basilica in the Paris suburb of Argenteuil, has not been authenticated by Vatican authorities.

The group is demanding that the church pay a ransom of \$300,000 (about \$35,700) to Poland's outlawed Solidarity union.



**AN INAUGURAL** — Martha Layne Collins waved at her inauguration Tuesday in Frankfort, Kentucky, as the state's first woman governor. She also became the

only woman governor in the United States. Mrs. Collins, a Democrat, won election against Jim Bunning, a Republican and a former major league baseball pitcher.

## In Iloilo, Ex-Philippine Vice President Is a Hero

By Robert Trumbull  
New York Times Service

**ILOILO, Philippines** — As the elect, gray-haired men in a white sport shirt and slacks strode down the center aisle to his place in the front pew for the evening Mass, which had already begun, the priest interrupted the service to pronounce a special prayer for "Vice President Fernando López," Iloilo's most illustrious son.

To his many admiring constituents here in the western Visayan Islands of the central Philippines, Mr. López, or Don Fernando, as he is often called in this stronghold of Spanish culture, is still considered the rightful vice president, although President Ferdinand E. Marcos abolished the position a decade ago under the powers he assumed with his proclamation of martial law.

Opposition leaders in Manila said at a conference last month that Mr. López, 79, was legally entitled to succeed to the presidency if Mr. Marcos, who is 66 and ailing, died.

Mr. López seems unlikely to succeed Mr. Marcos because the National Assembly has decided, with the president's approval, that its speaker will take over as interim chief executive pending new elections in 60 days, if the office becomes vacant.

Yet the idea of a López comeback keeps recurring, if only vaguely, among the opposition.

Mr. López, who has been in elective politics for 30 years, including three terms in the Senate, was elected vice president three times. He was first on the ticket headed by the Elpidio Quirino, who became president in the same election, and again in 1965 and 1969 as the running mate of Mr. Marcos. He still had about 11 months to serve when he was deposed by Mr. Marcos.

His great-grandfather received a small land grant on Negros Island from Spain, then the colonial power, and over the years the López family built it into one of the great Philippine fortunes. They were in steamships, land transportation, real estate, sugar, a string of news and entertainment outlets and they

owned the utility that supplied all of Manila's electricity. For generations, the López name was synonymous with wealth and power.

Mr. Marcos, disliking rivals, used his authority under martial law not only to abolish the vice presidency but also to strip the López family of substantial holdings.

He closed the López newspaper, The Manila Chronicle, one of the most popular and influential newspapers in the country, silenced the half-dozen López television stations and the family's chain of radio stations, all without compensation. Mr. López said he was forced to sell the electric company to the government at a fraction of its worth.

The López way of living is unobtrusive but still baronial, and is supported by income from the family's 2,500-acre (1,009-hectare) sugar plantation on nearby Negros Island, considerable real-estate holdings and other businesses.

Mr. López says he would accept a draft to be vice president again, if that proposal by opposition groups in Manila somehow worked out, but would not run for office again because of his health.

Still keenly alert to political trends, however, Mr. López said he was heartened to return last month from a long visit to San Francisco, where he owns a home, to find that his country had "changed drastically" since the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chief political challenger to Marcos, in August.

When he left the Philippines last spring, Mr. López recalled, "people were still afraid to express their feelings."

"Even after martial law was lifted in 1981," he continued, "they were still fearful because of the decree powers." He was speaking of the powers Mr. Marcos kept after martial law to proclaim laws and order arrests at will.

"The shock of Aquino's murder set people free to say what they felt," he said.

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## Louisianian Is Executed After Final Appeals Fail

The Associated Press

**ANGOLA, Louisiana** — Robert Wayne Williams, convicted of killing a supermarket guard during a robbery in 1979, was electrocuted Wednesday in the 10th U.S. execution since the death penalty was restored seven years ago.

Before he was put to death, Mr. Williams said he had made peace with the Lord, and added, "Capital punishment is no good and never was any good."

Governor David C. Treen delayed the execution for about an hour so the U.S. Supreme Court could consider a last-minute appeal. But he declined to halt the execution of Mr. Williams, who shot the supermarket guard, Willie Kelly, 67, during a robbery in Baton Rouge on Jan. 5, 1979.

Mr. Williams had maintained that the shotgun had gone off accidentally.

In his petition for a stay, Mr. Williams said his trial lawyer had done a poor job by not allowing him to testify. A federal judge denied a stay on those grounds Tuesday. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to intervene on Monday and Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court granted a stay of execution Tuesday night for Alpha Otis Stephens, 37, a Georgia man who had been

scheduled to die Wednesday in the electric chair. A second condemned man in Georgia, John Eldon Smith, 53, lost a late appeal of his sentence and was to be executed Thursday morning.

■ Teenager Faces Execution

A Los Angeles jury recommended Tuesday that a teenager die in the gas chamber for the murders of his father, stepmother and stepson, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Robert M. Bloom Jr., 19, who told the seven-woman, five-man jury Monday that he deserved to die, nodded his approval as a Los Angeles County Superior Court clerk read the verdict.

Mr. Bloom was convicted last week of shooting his father, Robert M. Bloom Sr., 41, and his stepmother, Josephine Lou, 27, at their home in Sun Valley, California. He also shot his stepson, Sandra Hughes, 8, and then stabbed her 23 times. She died four days later.

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requirements. For pleasure, fabulous gardens overlook Rome. A health club with sauna and a beautiful pool for the summer.

The floods, he said, were hurting the mental health of his subjects.

Perhaps prompted to act by the royal address, the cabinet Tuesday approved its latest in a recent series of drainage plans.

Together they will cost \$40 million during the next five years for dredging canals, building flood-gates and installing permanent pumps.

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Danny J. Mallon

## Soviet Military in Syria Includes Air Defense Units, Weinberger Says

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has said that the Soviet Union has organized air defense units among its 8,000 military personnel in Syria.

"They've got technicians who've got advisers, but they've also got organized troop units in Syria," Mr. Weinberger said at a press luncheon Tuesday.

"They don't, so far as we know, have troop units in the Bekaa," he said. Syria has more than 30,000 soldiers in the Bekaa valley across the border in Lebanon. Mr. Weinberger said that Soviet advisers go in and out of the Bekaa from Syria.

Asked what sort of Soviet units were in Syria, Mr. Weinberger replied: "They have air defense units." But he said the Soviet Union "probably" did not have infantry units in Syria.

Pentagon spokesman said that Soviet soldiers had been reported

to be manning anti-aircraft missile sites since last winter. But Mr. Weinberger's description suggested that Soviet military strength in Syria had grown both in organization and in numbers. Figures last week put the number of Soviet military personnel in Syria at about 7,000.

Mr. Weinberger said a U.S. naval bombardment Tuesday of Syrian anti-aircraft sites in Lebanon, after missiles were fired at U.S. F-14 planes, was an appropriate response.

"That's just exactly what we said we were going to do," he said.

He added that U.S. commanders on the scene were authorized to choose any weapon to respond to attacks. "There's no limitation on what they can use for this type of response to attacks," Mr. Weinberger said.

There has been some criticism of the navy's air attack on Syrian anti-aircraft sites Dec. 4, in which two planes were shot down, one pilot killed and another captured. The navy has acknowledged that naval gunfire could have been used but that commanders on the scene made the decisions.

### Soviet Death Reported

Aviation Week and Space Technology said that about 200 Soviet military personnel were killed last year in an Israeli air raid on Syrian missile and anti-aircraft defenses in Lebanon. United Press International reported from Washington.

U.S. government sources expressed doubt Tuesday until it understands the computer problem, a policy that presumably would also apply to the fire and explosions in the auxiliary power unit. The next shuttle launch, involving the Challenger, is scheduled for Jan. 30.

Jack Riley, another NASA spokesman in Houston, said he had "no idea" what would have happened if the fire and explosions had occurred while Columbia was in space. He said the computer problems did not appear to have been related to the fire in the auxiliary power units, which were manufactured by the Sundstrand Corp. of Rockford, Illinois.

A team of NASA engineers went to Edwards Air Force Base in California, where the shuttle landed, to review the available information. This is the first time in nine missions that either of the shuttles has experienced a fire in an auxiliary power unit.

It added: "Use of unmanned aerial surveillance and targeting platforms, in concert with attack aircraft strikes, played a key role in Israeli combat successes against the Soviet-built air defense missile sites in Lebanon. The Israelis also used drones to spoof air defense radars and divert enemy missile fire."

## Glenn Says Reagan Ignores the Poor, Favors U.S. Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn has accused the Reagan administration of indifference and insensitivity to the poor.

"For three years now," the Ohio Democrat said, "they have turned their backs on those most in need of help — and closed their eyes to the plight of those who are not rich, male and white."

They have insulted women, ignored minorities and made jokes about the handicapped," Mr. Glenn said. "They have given tax breaks to the rich, cheese to the poor and proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the only broad-based aspect of this administration is the scope of its indifference."

Mr. Glenn also called on former Vice President Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, his chief rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, to explain how he would eliminate the \$200-billion deficits that threaten the economic recovery.

"Until he unveils that plan, I think it's clear Fritz will end up either breaking his promises or breaking the bank," Mr. Glenn said in a speech Tuesday to the graduate school of business administration at New York University. A text was released in Washington.

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## NASA Reports Shuttle Fire As It Landed

Agency Says Astronauts Were Never in Danger

By Lee Dembart  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A fire broke out in the rear of the space shuttle two minutes before it landed Dec. 8 and two explosions occurred shortly after the ship touched down, but the six astronauts aboard were never in danger, according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The accidents were not noticed until Friday, a NASA spokesman said Tuesday. The incident knocked out two of the shuttle's three auxiliary power units, which drive hydraulic pumps that run its flight-control surfaces, landing gear, nosewheel steering and brakes. The shuttle needs only one auxiliary power unit to land.

The landing of Columbia and its six-man crew was unaffected and the crew was in no danger, said Steve Nesbitt, a NASA spokesman in Houston.

The fire and explosions were the latest in a series of problems that struck Columbia as it completed its 10-day mission. The landing was delayed several hours after a nose thruster was fired, causing a sharp jolt that was followed by two computer failures and the loss of one inertial measurement unit, which is used for navigation. Extra computers and navigation devices on board brought the ship home.

NASA said that it would not fly the next shuttle until it understands the computer problem, a policy that presumably would also apply to the fire and explosions in the auxiliary power unit. The next shuttle launch, involving the Challenger, is scheduled for Jan. 30.

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## Salvador Vote Over Land

(Continued from Page 1)

would benefit from a future reform.

The debate over land reform has delayed approval of the constitution and has been marked by a spate of murders by rightist death squads that appeared designed to intimidate supporters of land reform.

### Leftists Claim a Victory

A leftist guerrilla radio said Wednesday rebel attack on a strategic volcano in northeastern Morazan province killed 60 government soldiers and wounded 75 others. United Press International reported from San Salvador.

Army officers confirmed that there had been a guerrilla assault with mortars and automatic rifles late Tuesday on Cerro Cacaotero, a 4,900-foot (1,500-meter) volcano 69 miles (110 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador. They said an undetermined number of soldiers had been killed or wounded.

If the casualty figures by Radio Venceremos are confirmed, they would be heaviest losses inflicted on the army since October.

### Mobutu Visiting Portugal

(United Press International)

LISBON — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived Wednesday for a four-day state visit aimed at improving trade and cultural ties and encouraging Portuguese to settle in Zaire.

### THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

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Barricades at the Rue de Bièvre, where President François Mitterrand has an apartment.

## Security Tightened in France After Attacks

New York Times Service

PARIS — The government has taken precautionary measures to beat off possible attacks by Middle Eastern squads on President François Mitterrand and other leaders.

Gates at the presidential palace have been shut, and the streets where some officials live are being heavily patrolled.

The government has given no hint about whether it plans reprisals for the attack Monday on the French Embassy in Kuwait or the ambush Tuesday in Beirut in which a French paratrooper was killed.

The government condemned the attack in Kuwait and expressed confidence that the authorities there would find and try the attackers. The statement was taken as a sign that no reprisals were contemplated.

Officially declared to enumerate the new security measures, but the steel doors at the main entrance to Elysee Palace, the official presidential residence, are now opened only for announced official visitors. Previously, the doors were left open.

Heavy barricades and police

allowing passersby on the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré a glimpse at the comings and goings of guests.

The police have also tightened controls for entrance to some ministries and have closed the Rue de Bièvre on the Left Bank, where Mr. Mitterrand has an apartment.

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The police have also tightened controls for entrance to some ministries and have closed the Rue de Bièvre on the Left

## Harmony Replaces Discord at NATO

### With Nuclear Deployment, U.S., Europe Shelve Disputes

By John Virocaru,  
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Unusual sounds of harmony are coming these days from this permanent Atlantic alliance's sounding board where American and European dissidence often prevails. The question is how long the situation will last.

The meetings here last week of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense and foreign ministers produced a collective tone, it was the sound of everyone edging. The Pershing-2 and cruise missile have started to go in on schedule and, despite the public protests and the Soviet threat, the governments involved and their countries' social fabric remain very much intact.

With the shelving of recent disputes over gas pipelines and trade policy toward the Soviet Union, the sense of in-house irritation here has palpably diminished. The European allies have noted the continuing economic recovery in the United States and the Reagan administration's confirming commitment to strong defense spending.

While President Ronald Reagan's rhetoric and policies make the Europeans nervous, the United States, for the moment anyway, does not seem like such a common friend — especially after last week's failure of the European Community summit meeting in Athens.

Perhaps from weariness, perhaps because it feels the situation is beyond remedy for the time being, the United States has also chosen to stop wrangling the Europeans on defense. The communiqués from the

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

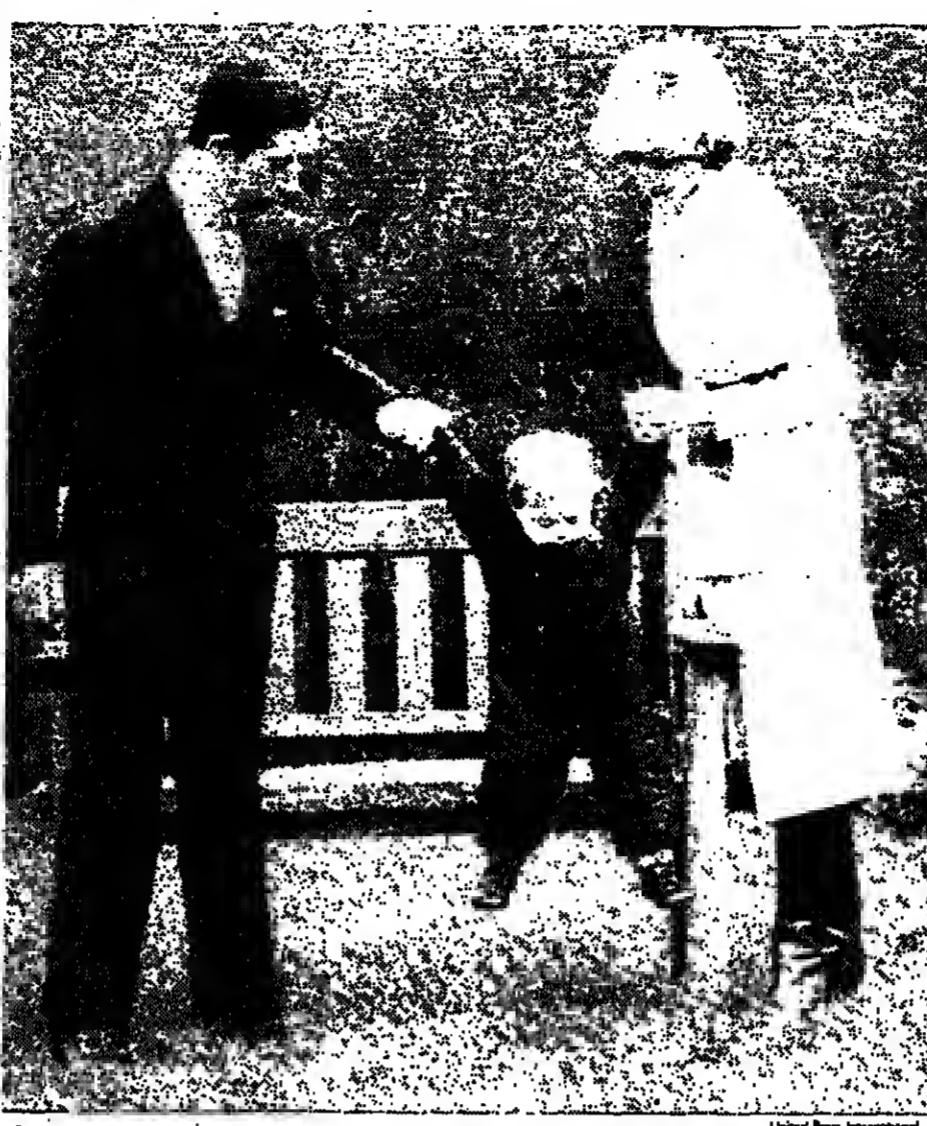
ministerial meetings here have dropped the references of the past five years to the NATO members' pledge to achieve 3 percent real growth each year in defense spending.

The Americans seem to understand that the Europeans cannot achieve it; for the Pentagon, this summer has the advantage at least of pointing out to the allies who is really investing to protect Western Europe.

But the Pershing and cruise missile deployment schedule stretches out over five years, and once the governments' relief over actually getting it started wears off, the old European-American discord may be apparent again.

For the moment, the Soviet Union seems to have done alliance unity a service by demanding, as a precondition for resuming discussions of medium-range weapons that the missiles be removed, a stance that would achieve all the Soviet goals in advance of "negotiating."

This Soviet position, which has been accompanied by a refusal to



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS — Prince William received a helping hand on Wednesday from Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, at Kensington Palace in London.

## Police Call Solidarity Leader For Questioning, Aides Say

Reuters

WARSAW — The 1983 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Lech Wałęsa, his wife, Danuta, said they did not know if the summons was connected with plans made by Mr. Wałęsa to speak at a demonstration in Gdańsk on Friday.

Mr. Wałęsa indicated at the weekend that he might not make the speech in person, but would make sure that it was available to reporters.

"The contents are more important than the way they are delivered," he said.

Mrs. Wałęsa said her husband had been given six days of sick leave from his job as an electrician at the Lenin shipyard and would still be ill in bed on Friday.

His religious adviser, the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, said the union leader fell ill Tuesday after being constantly stopped at roadblocks in sub-zero temperatures and briefly detained by police during a drive to Gdańsk from the southern city of Częstochowa. In Częstochowa, he dedicated his gold Nobel medal to the nation at the shrine of the Black Madonna.

The issue, which has a strong echo in the British Labor Party, relates to the European-American relationship in the alliance, and carries the potential for deep division. Members of the West German Social Democratic Party not only question nuclear deterrence, they also insist that proposals to lessen NATO's reliance on nuclear weapons by improving its conventional capabilities are actually offensive strategies that represent a perversion of the alliance's defensive character.

But with the political debate of the EC summit very much in the minds of the European leaders who talked defense policy with the Americans in Brussels, the tone at the Atlantic Council was clearly different for a change.

Underground spokesmen for the union have called for peaceful demonstrations throughout Poland on Friday to mark the 13th anniversary of the killing of dozens of workers by police in food riots in Gdańsk in 1970.

United Press International

TOKYO — Masahiro Yasuoka, 85, author of Emperor Hirohito's surrender declaration in 1945 and a conservative politician for four decades, died Tuesday in Osaka.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone described Mr. Yasuoka as, "A man with a rare foresight and wealth of knowledge. He has taught me a lot."

Shortly before the U.S.-Japan summit conference in January, Mr. Nakasone met with Mr. Yasuoka to seek his advice on how to deal with President Ronald Reagan.

"Go as you are," Mr. Yasuoka reportedly told Mr. Nakasone, as he has advised Japan's prime minister for over four decades.

An advocate of Japanese nationalism, Mr. Yasuoka has been re-

ers as their teacher since before World War II.

Among his admirers were the late Nationalist Chinese president, Chiang Kai-shek, and the rightist writer, Yukio Mishima, who committed suicide in 1972.

Mr. Yasuoka drafted the emperor's historic speech in 1945, which urged the Japanese people to "bear the unbearable" in accepting an unconditional surrender to the Allies.

Spokesman Larry M. Speakes said the president endorsed a uniform drinking age of 21 but added that Mr. Reagan would not approve of withholding federal highway funds to states that fail to set the minimum drinking age at 21.

President Ronald Reagan's chief

lies. Thousands of Japanese chose to commit suicide rather than face this disgrace.

Mr. Yasuoka escaped indictment by the Allied war tribunals because as a scholar he held only an advisory post in the government.

But General Douglas MacArthur, the supreme commander of the Allied forces in Japan, barred Mr. Yasuoka from taking public office until 1949.

## Masahiro Yasuoka, Japanese Statesman, Dies

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving has recommended that Congress deny federal highway funds to states that fail to set the minimum drinking age at 21.

President Ronald Reagan received the commission's report at the White House on Tuesday.

## European Parliament Urged to Freeze Rebates For Bonn and London

Reuters

of the Parliament and national treasury ministers.

If Parliament votes to freeze the two refunds — 990 million European currency units for Britain and 210 million for West Germany — the community's executive commission will face the problem of whether to withhold all the cash due to London and Bonn.

This is because of a dispute over classification of the refunds. Parliament insists it has control of them. The Council of Ministers makes the same claim over all the rebates except for a part earmarked for energy projects.

The dispute opens up the possibility of a constitutional confrontation between the three institutions of the community and could lead to a court challenge by Britain, diplomats said.

A British government spokesman said the move was blatantly discriminatory, and British Conservative and Labor Party parliamentarians said they would try to reject the whole budget if the assembly went ahead in blocking the rebates.

"The committee's decision is a grave mistake which will cause a great deal of difficulty for the U.K. and the Parliament," said a British Conservative member, James Scott-Hopkins.

Community diplomats said freezing the rebates was the only option left to Parliament to show its anger at the failure of government to overhaul a budget of 25 billion European currency units for 1984, which is already far short of next year's needs.

The alternative, to reject the budget totally, would have deepened the community's already serious financial crisis, most members believed. It could also be politically counterproductive ahead of June's elections for the European Parliament.

A spokesman for the budget committee, Christiane Scrivenor of France, rejected the British criticism of the rebate freeze, saying it was the Council of Ministers that had discriminated against the Parliament by tossing out the assembly's original budget demands.

The budget committee decided its strategy after the collapse of conciliation talks between leaders

and the commission. Christianse Scrivenor of France, rejected the British criticism of the rebate freeze, saying it was the Council of Ministers that had discriminated against the Parliament by tossing out the assembly's original budget demands.

An increase in financial resources is being blocked by Britain in the absence of new measures to control community farm spending and to readjust budgetary contributions of member states.

Barbara Castle, a British Labor Party member, said Wednesday Britain should withhold three-quarters of its monthly budget contributions to force the pace of community financial reform.

## Link Drinking Age to Road Funding, U.S. Panel Suggests

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving has recommended that Congress deny federal highway funds to states that fail to set the minimum drinking age at 21.

President Ronald Reagan received the commission's report at the White House on Tuesday.

Nineteen states have set 21 as the minimum drinking age for all alcoholic beverages, while the other 31 states have minimum drinking ages of 18 to 20.

The commission also recommended stricter enforcement of drunken driving laws.

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## SCIENCE

## Was Major Galileo 'Discovery' Stolen?

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Long-simmering criticism of Galileo as a scientist has begun to roil with allegations that he pirated one of his major discoveries. The new charges of Galileo's sins against science come at a time when the Roman Catholic Church appears on the verge of posthumous reconciliation with him for alleged sins against the church.

Galileo's crowning glory, as set forth in traditional histories, was that he was the first person to turn the newly invented telescope on the heavens to prove that the planets revolve around the sun. That proof so challenged conventional wisdom that when Galileo was an old man the church forced him to recant under threat of torture.

But now, while a papal committee is considering clearing Galileo's name, he has been charged by Richard S. Westfall, a historian of science, of stealing this sensational proof from a student and using it without acknowledgment to seek favor with the grand duke of Tuscany.

Dr. Westfall joins other scholars who believe the image of Galileo as the father of experimental science should be tempered. A true portrait of his genius, they believe, should include attributes of an opportunist who used rhetoric and propaganda to woo friends, rebut rivals and win adherents.

Taking offense at this vein of scholarly muckraking, however, are historians who say a giant has been defamed and that the real villains are the faultfinders.

"Galileo is a rich historical figure who can be used to buttress a variety of views," said Thomas B. Seitter, a historian at the Polytechnic Institute of New York who, along with several colleagues, has painstakingly repeated Galilean experiments to prove they were the result of work rather than idle boast.

The tug of war over Galileo may ultimately tell more about the process of scholarship than about the man, according to one observer. "Everything Galileo ever did has been challenged," said Stillman Drake, a University of Toronto historian and a biographer of Galileo. "But ultimately it stands up."

Dr. Westfall, a member of the Indiana University faculty, charged at a recent meeting of the History of Science Society that Galileo used the telescope not to settle the riddle of planetary motions but to make astronomical observations that would please the Medici family.

ily, who ruled his native Tuscany, born in 1564. Galileo by the turn of the century was a poor professor at the University of Padua who needed money to pay off his dead father's debts and to pursue his experiments. To supplement his meager salary, he rented rooms to students and sold scientific instruments.

But Galileo soon found a way to woo patrons, according to Dr. Westfall. In the summer of 1609, he started to search the sky with a 30-power telescope he had built, the best anyone in the world had been able to make. His chief discovery was of the four moons around Jupiter, which he named after four Medicis brothers. He dedicated his March 1610 book announcing the discovery to Cosimo de' Medici, who had become the grand duke. Galileo also gave Cosimo the telescope and instructed him in its use.

The payoff, according to Dr. Westfall, came in September 1610, when Galileo was taken into the state's service as court philosopher and mathematician.

In December 1610, Benedetto Castelli, a former student, wrote Galileo to suggest that observations of the planet Venus might settle a long-running controversy about the structure of the universe.

The conventional wisdom of Galileo's day was derived from Ptolemy, an astronomer of the second century, whose celestial system put the Earth at the center of heavenly motions. The Catholic church also adopted this geocentric system. The revolutionary notion that the sun might instead be at the center had been proposed in 1543 by Nicolaus Copernicus.

Castelli's letter suggested a test: If Venus really revolved around the sun, it would go through phases like those of the moon, turning gradually from a thin crescent to a fully illuminated sphere. Six days after Castelli wrote the letter, Galileo dashed off secret ciphers, including one to the Medicis, asserting that he had discovered that Venus had phases, "which involves the outcome of the most important issue in astronomy." In subsequent letters, he said he had made the detailed observations of Venus over the course of three months, proving the Copernican view of the universe.

Aside from Galileo's assertions, according to Dr. Westfall, there is not a shred of evidence of such observations, and, he contends, there are good reasons to doubt them. "Before the arrival of Castelli's letter," he said, "Galileo does not appear to have thought out a

serious program of observation with his new instrument to settle the Copernican question. Quite the contrary, his attention appears to have focused almost exclusively on the telescope's capacity to insure his own future."

Such accusations began in earnest in 1953 when Alexandre Koyré, a historian at the Sorbonne to Paris, suggested that Galileo could not have obtained the results he claimed in his pivotal work, "Two New Sciences," published in 1632. The equipment Galileo described, said Dr. Koyré, would not yield the observations he said he had made.

In a 1973 article, Dr. Drake, the Toronto historian summarized some of those triumphs but complained that there was still a general trend among historians "to belittle the role of experiment in Galileo's physics." He lamented that "it has become unfashionable to support the view of the earliest historians of science that Galileo was the father of experimental science."

Galileo's defenders now charge that the recent round of criticism leveled by Dr. Westfall is circumstantial to the point of the ridiculous.

"What constitutes a discovery in astronomy is a set of observations," said Dr. Drake. "What Castelli wrote was known to any astronomer at the time, but without a telescope he couldn't make the observations. The discovery is Galileo's. I have very good reason to believe Galileo had been on to it for three months."

Starting in 1961, Dr. Settle, then a graduate student at Cornell University, duplicated experiments



Galileo is now accused of claiming as his own work a student's telescopic proof that Earth revolved around sun.

## Study Finds Mass Extinctions at Regular Intervals

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — A new analysis of fossils has revealed a curious pattern to the mass extinctions of life on Earth that scientists can neither explain nor ignore. Over the last 250 million years, it now appears, life forms have vanished in staggering numbers at regular intervals of roughly every 26 million years.

The analysis, based on a six-year review of global extinctions of marine organisms, was made by J. John Sepkoski Jr. and David M. Raup of the University of Chicago. A formal report is to be published soon in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, but the preliminary results were presented at a scientific meeting in August and are being widely discussed by scientists.

But if the 26-million-year pattern should be corroborated by further research, it would be no cause for immediate alarm. The most recent widespread extinctions occurred 11 million years ago.

More immediate is the impact of the unexpected discovery on the thinking of those scientists who ponder the history of life, including paleontologists, geologists and evolutionary biologists. The idea of a cyclical pattern to mass extinctions calls into question some assumptions about the slow, steady workings of nature

and elevates the importance of rare, catastrophic events in setting the course of life.

It could mean, if the analysis proves correct, that mass extinctions are not necessarily random occurrences brought about by a combination of environmental stresses peculiar to each wave of dying, as has been thought.

This could mean, then, that all the events were either set off or greatly influenced by a common, relatively short-lived phenomenon. And since no natural earthly process is known to occur in a cycle of such length, puzzled scientists suspect that the decisive factor must be some force external to the Earth.

The implications are potentially revolutionary to geology and paleontology. For a century and a half, the ruling orthodoxy held that the history of the planet could be explained by events occurring gradually over immense periods of time: the principle of uniformity, or uniformitarianism. This was the geologic underpinning for Darwin's theory of evolution.

Such gradualism in which the processes of the present were considered the key to the past, was advanced in 1830 by Charles Lyell, a British geologist, to supplant the then-reigning orthodoxy of catastrophism. This was introduced at the beginning of the century by Georges Cuvier, a French paleontologist who established the fact of widespread species extinctions in the past. His theory of repeated devastations by global

flooding was embraced because it seemed to confirm the reality of the biblical flood.

In recent years, however, many scientists have tended to adopt a hybrid of gradualism mixed with an element of catastrophism freed of its supernatural associations. Their shift in thinking was re-enforced by the discovery, reported in 1980, that a massive asteroid apparently struck the earth 65 million years ago and may have contributed to one of the most devastating periods of extinction, when dinosaurs perished.

According to scientists interviewed recently, the Sepkoski-Raup findings are pushing science toward accepting catastrophe as a "normal" part of the Earth's history.

Three major extinctions were already known to have occurred in the past 250 million years. One happened in the Permian period of geological time, about 240 million to 250 million years ago, wiping out vast numbers of plankton and shellfish. The most catastrophic extinction, in the Triassic period 220 million to 225 million years ago, killed half of all the animal families. And then there was the event at the end of the Cretaceous, 65 million years ago, when much of the marine life as well as the dinosaurs and other reptiles vanished.

In plotting these and other extinctions, Dr. Sepkoski, with the assistance of Dr. Raup, saw a "background" extinction rate of 180 to 300 species every million years. Extinction is the ultimate fate of all species.

## CURRENTS

### Deep Geothermal Reservoir Created

**L**OS ALAMOS, New Mexico (UPI) — Geothermal experts at Los Alamos National Laboratory say they have created the world's deepest, hottest dry-rock geothermal reservoir on the flanks of a dormant volcano. The reservoir in the Jemez Mountains near Los Alamos lies 10,000 to 12,000 feet (about 3,000 to 3,600 meters) below the surface in hot granite.

Although a research project, the reservoir initially generated 35 megawatts of thermal energy while venting steam and hot water to the surface. If produced on a sustained basis, scientists estimate it could provide electrical power for a community of 7,000.

"This is the largest underground hydraulic fracturing experiment ever achieved at such high pressure," John Whetten, the program manager, said. "The size of the reservoir exceeded our expectations." The reservoir was created in one of two deep-well bores. Mr. Whetten said the next step is to connect the two wells to create a convective, closed-loop system.

### Codeine May Alleviate Narcolepsy

**P**HLADELPHIA (AP) — Codeine, a drug that makes most people drowsy, can help narcolepsy sufferers stay awake, according to a sleep specialist at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

June M. Fry, director of college's Sleep Disorders Center, found that people with narcolepsy had their dangerous naps less frequently after taking the painkiller.

Narcolepsy can send its victims into deep sleep without warning at any time — while they are driving, talking and even eating. It is normally treated with stimulant drugs, which can have undesirable side effects and sometimes become less effective with long-term use.

Five narcoleptics participating in a nine-month trial all "feel more normal than they have for a long time" on codeine, while none yet shows signs of addiction, she reported to the American Academy of Neurology.

### Smallpox Virus Is Destroyed

**J**OHNNEPSBURG (Reuters) — The last smallpox virus in Africa was destroyed by the South African health minister at a high-security Johannesburg laboratory, health officials said.

Until Tuesday the National Institute of Virology here was one of three laboratories where the virus was kept and studied. The virus is still held in the United States and the Soviet Union. Smallpox killed more than 2 million people before the World Health Organization announced in 1980 that the natural world was free of the virus.

Health Minister Nak van der Merwe sterilized the virus in the high-security laboratory where it was kept. Research had been completed and copies of the smallpox strains were available from the United States.

### Occupational Ailment for Cymbalists

**B**OSTON (UPI) — Two doctors here say they have discovered an ailment that seems to afflict only cymbal players, appropriately called cymbal-player's shoulder. "By the time we saw the patient, she was unable to pick up the cymbals because of pain," Dr. Charles B. Huddleston and Dr. Stephan M. Pratt at Vanderbilt University Hospital wrote to the New England Journal of Medicine.

They report the problem stems from playing the cymbals too often and results to aching shoulders "that worsened with each practice." They said the patient was a cymbal player in the Vanderbilt University marching band, "and over the seven days before we saw her, she had been involved in 22 hours of band rehearsal," the letter said. "This is a rather unique cause of bicipital tenosynovitis primarily limited to persons in their late teens and early 20s," they added. They said the patient responded to rest and "conservative" treatment and was back performing in five days.

### Evidence Found of New Bear Species

**C**HRISTON, West Virginia (UPI) — Evidence of a new species of "very agile" small bear has been found in Kathmandu, Nepal, by an expedition from the Woodlands Institute.

In a telephone call from Nepal to Woodlands Institute headquarters, Dr. Daniel Taylor-Ide and Dr. Robert L. Fleming Jr. reported finding "substantial" evidence of the new species, institute personnel said.

Dr. Taylor-Ide said the evidence indicates the bear weighs about 150 pounds and lives in tree nests 50 feet above ground.

## Honduran Base Alleged to Supply Anti-Sandinists

New York Times Service

**T**EGUCIGALPA, Honduras — In a valley near the hamlet of El Aguacate, about 130 miles east of Tegucigalpa, Honduran and U.S. soldiers are closely guarding a military base that an anti-Sandinist rebel has described as an U.S.-run supply base for the guerrilla forces in Nicaragua.

Neither the U.S. Embassy to Tegucigalpa nor the Honduran Army would comment on whether the base was being used by the Nicaraguan rebels. Edgar Chamorro Coronel, a director of the rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said he knew nothing of the base: "Most of our supplies go by land," he said. "Air is unreliable."

Since September, 400 men of the U.S. Army 46th Engineering Battalion have been erecting barracks and lengthening a dirt airstrip at the base, according to Colonel James Strachan, a spokesman in Honduras for the U.S. Army Southern Command.

The work is part of the joint

U.S.-Honduran military exercises called Big Pine II. The exercises, involving 3,000 U.S. troops, combine construction projects and military instruction.

Although the Honduran Army announced that it planned to work at El Aguacate to September, when the Big Pine II exercises began, the base seemed nothing more than a small part of the maneuvers.

El Aguacate was thrust into the news early in October when Nicaraguan government forces shot down a DC-3 transport aircraft in Matagalpa province to Nicaragua. A captured pilot, Hugo Aguilar Mender, told foreign reporters at a news conference organized by the Nicaraguan government that the plane had flown out of El Aguacate.

Two U.S. soldiers said that they could not leave without the Hondurans' permission. Asked if there were any Nicaraguan rebels at the base, one of the Americans said,

"We were told they're supposed to be the good guys, and not to shoot at them."

An officer who came to the entrance, Capt. Jack McDonald, said construction was proceeding on schedule. He said that the number of Americans at the base was "a delicate question" and that it was true that the U.S. soldiers guarding the entrance were more heavily armed than those at other bases in Honduras.

"We have no knowledge of any Nicaraguans here," Captain McDonald said.

Colonel Hermilio Velasquez, commander of the Honduran infantry battalion in charge of Olancho, the department in which El Aguacate lies, said that reporters were prohibited from going to the base because of the Honduran Army's concern for their safety.

### Duarte Says U.S. Helped Curb Killings in Salvador

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

**W**Ashington — The former president of El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte, has credited the Reagan administration with helping to reduce rightist killings in El Salvador with recent public denunciations. But he warned that violence could increase during the coming Salvadoran presidential election campaign.

"There is a chance that the killings will increase during the election campaign," Mr. Duarte said. "The rightist groups will do all they can to discourage democracy in my country."

Mr. Duarte, who has announced that he will be the Christian Democratic Party's candidate for the presidency in the March election, said Tuesday in Washington that firm American denunciations of rightist violence, climaxed by a speech by Vice President George Bush in El Salvador on Sunday, had helped reduce the violence from a high point in October.

"The signals are that the United States doesn't want death squads and I think it's a very good message," said Mr. Duarte, who served as president of a four-member civilian-military junta from December 1980 to March 1982.

Adopted unanimously by 30 trustees, the resolution reinforced the university's position that it would welcome the Reagan archive and a small attached museum when Mr. Reagan leaves office but that it would not accept a Ronald Reagan Center for Public Affairs administered by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

The Hoover institution, situated on the Stanford campus, is a conservative research center with strong ties to the Reagan administration and has long been a source of resentment to the Stanford faculty. The White House has insisted that the library and Reagan institute be accepted as a package, with the institute operated by the Hoover institution. If not, Stanford would lose the proposed complex, which would cost about \$65 million to be raised privately.

Tuesday's vote did not kill the proposal, but it appeared to signal Stanford's unwillingness to compromise with the White House to obtain the Reagan papers.

United States to appeal for more economic aid, easing of U.S. tariffs on Salvadoran textiles and other items, and a consistent bipartisan American policy to promote development of democratic institutions in El Salvador.

In the current fiscal year, American economic aid to El Salvador is budgeted at \$193.4 million and military aid at \$64.8 million. Mr. Duarte advocated economic aid of \$50 million.

Mr. Duarte's three-day visit was sponsored by the Adenauer Foundation, an offshoot of the West German Christian Democratic Party.

José Napoleon Duarte

### Social Security Raise in 1985 May Fall Below Expectations

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

**W**Ashington — Social Security actuaries have warned that an unusual mix of economic conditions could trigger a new provision of law and force a one-fourth cut in the anticipated cost-of-living increase in benefit levels a year from now.

If the provision is triggered, the actuaries have estimated in a series of memorandums, the cost-of-living increase that will go into effect in January 1985 for \$6 million beneficiaries will be 4.5 percent instead of the 5.9 percent now expected.

This would save the Social Security trust funds about \$2.5 billion in 1985. A beneficiary receiving \$600 a month would lose about \$100 over the year.

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS / FINANCE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1983

## Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Fleet Rate Notes	P.13
NYSE prices	P.8	Gold Markets	P.9
Commodity stocks	P.14	Highs & Lows	P.10
Currency rates	P.9	Interest rates	P.9
Commodities	P.14	Industrial Survey	P.9
Dividends	P.10	BTC Stock	P.13
Earnings reports	P.10	Other Markets	P.14

Page 9

## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

## First Boston Analyst Is Highest Roller In His Forecast of Stock Market Boom

"It's lonely at the top." That is where the 1984 forecast puts First Boston Corp.'s Suresh L. Bhird, among Wall Street's leading stock market guru.

"While the consensus on the high side sees stocks trading at about 1,350 on the Dow Jones industrial average by the end of next year — only some 300 points higher than now — Mr. Bhird is author of a recent report fearlessly entitled: "On a Cloudy Day You Can See 1,400-1,500." It is a sequel to last spring's "On a Clear Day You Can See 2,000," which he expected the Dow to reach in 1984 or 1985.

The current market cycle continues to be accompanied by the so-called dobbins as well as correctionists," he said. "Koscheles, despite the schizophrenic attitude exhibited by many investors, the bull market continues."

Allowing that small-capitalization stocks have "suffered a serious loss in value" in recent months, he pointed out that medium-to-large-capitalization stocks continue to march upward."

Mr. Bhird, director of research at First Boston, argues that corrections only come when the long-term case is bearish, and he believes the present economic recovery will be sustainable. That and a projection that a low single-digit inflation rate will continue as the market cycle matures are the two fundamental reasons for his optimism.

He also takes a much more positive view than the consensus on interest rates, noting that "Wall Street is flooded now with forecasts that they'll go up." But he sees a recovery from over-heating economic activity will cool and the Federal Reserve will keep within its monetary targets.

"The only way to explain the current high rates is that fixed-income investors expect inflation to flare up again," he said, arguing that this will not occur because of productivity gains and soft energy and commodity prices.

## Rate Decline to Fuel Stock Rise

Shooting the stock market through 1,300 and a new high would be a one-percent decline in interest rates, which he expects by spring, "not of volatility but pressure on the upside" until then. "But even if rates remain flat, stocks could still go to new highs, if as I project, corporate earnings momentum continues strong."

He pointed out that the price-earnings ratio for stocks now is only 9½, based on the estimated profits for 1984, against an historic average of about 11. He believes the stocks can sell at P-E of 15 in the next two or three years as a sound business expansion advances propelling the Dow to 2,000.

Mr. Bhird's model portfolio currently is fully invested at 65 percent in stocks, 35 percent in bonds. Topping the recommended list are the money-center banks, namely Citicorp. Next was American President, an ocean shipping company that he called a "special situation." He likes the regional airlines, especially Southwest, and also labeled UAL a "real buy." Insurance stocks he favors are Torchmark, Lincoln National and American General. The railroads also look promising to him, notably Burlington Northern and CSX.

Among the automakers, First Boston's newest recommendation is Chrysler, whose 1984 earnings have been revised by the firm's analyst to \$17, from \$12. Mr. Bhird noted that is a P-E of under 2. "It's boring, but for big-cap high technology, I still like IBM and Wang."

## Health-Care Stocks, Unhealthy

Health-care stocks, whose sharp decline the past few months have made investors uneasy, probably face an extended period of convalescence, according to David J. Lothson, who covers the industry for Prame Webber.

He continues to de-emphasize the whole hospital-management group, which over the next five years he forecasts to grow 15 to 20 percent annually — only half as fast as it did during the last five years.

Clouding prospects is uncertainty over the profitability for hospitals of Medicare (40 percent of industry revenues) and of private health-care programs, which under new legislation no longer can simply pass along costs. As well admissions and optional surgery have declined recently.

Mr. Lothson does not see a pickup in hospital admissions beginning to improve the group's fundamentals until the 1984 second or third quarter, and therefore "a buying opportunity for investors is sometime off the future."

Nevertheless, the hospital management group appears "close to bottoming out" than hospital supply stocks, where he advises consolidating into two issues the firm has been recommending: Abbott Laboratories and American Hospital Supply.

Drexel Burnham offers three new recommendations: Chubb, Consolidated Foods and Data-Design Laboratories. Value Line's "Stock of the Week" is Burlington Northern.

Smart Money, an investment advisory letter, contains this Christmas cheer: Stocks hitting new lows as a group around the middle of December almost always outperform the market for the next couple of months.

International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 14, excluding bank service charges									
	S.	D.	U.S.	F.F.	DM.	GB.	FR.	DM.	DK.
Australia	5.11	4.284	172.255	34.72	37.055	5.525	140.37	33.95	
Brazil	56.21	79.957	26.23	6.645	3.815	18.71	25.045	5.67	
Denmark	2.7615	3.716	1.652	1.652	1.652	1.652	1.652	1.652	1.652
London (U)	1.4778	1.4778	1.4778	1.4778	1.4778	1.4778	1.4778	1.4778	1.4778
New Zealand	1.0275	1.2628	40.22	78.11	2.0815	2.0815	2.0815	2.0815	2.0815
New York	7.6225	7.6225	1.0299	0.2234	0.0778	0.0778	0.0778	0.0778	0.0778
Paris	8.675	11.966	262.09	55.55	272.37	15.04	262.15	84.52	
Zurich	2.7108	3.3376	79.34	26.30	1.6322	71.24	3.0345	22.715	
U.S.	8.6133	8.7675	2.2238	0.8948	1.0477	2.5237	45.9382	1.8826	4.1659
U.S.D.	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295
Dollars	2.2247	2.2247	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295	1.0295

## Dollar Values

## NYSE Declines Sharply and Broadly

United Press International

NEW YORK — With short-term interest rates rising and the U.S. economy showing no signs of slowing down, the stock market skidded along a broad front Wednesday in moderate trading.

High-technology and retail issues were hit hard along with railroad stocks as investors adjusted their portfolios for the new year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 5.70 Tuesday, dropped 9.24 to 1,246.65. The average has fallen 40.55 points since hitting a record high of 1,287.20 Nov. 29.

Deutsche routs advances 1.45-45 among the 2,018 issues traded.

Big Board volume totaled 85.4 million shares, down from the 93.5 million traded Tuesday.

The slow volume showed there was no

sign of selling going on," said George Pirrone of Dreyfus Corp.

"There has been so little leadership in this market recently that when blue-chips come under fire the whole market seems to fall apart," said James Meyer of Janney, Montgomery &amp; Scott, Philadelphia.

The interest-rate scenario remains the centerpiece of the market," said Keith Herrell of Smith Barney, Harris Upham.

Federal funds rates, which banks charge each other for overnight loans, rose

and some are predicting they will

move up as high as 10% percent early next year.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who met with Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker, said he was worried that a sharp

decrease in the money supply

would stop the economic recovery.

But business inventories rose

only 0.4 percent in November while sales moved along at a rapid pace.

The strong economy has forced the Fed to maintain tight credit and that has kept interest rates high.

Investors were nervous about

Salomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman's post-market prediction that the Fed would tighten credit early next year.

President Ronald Reagan disturbed traders by ruling out any tax increases in 1984 to cut the deficit

and saying he is undecided on

standby taxes for later years. (Story on Page 11.)

On the trading floor, American Telephone &amp; Telegraph when issued

was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1 to 18%.

"Old" stock followed, off 1 to 63%.

Among the regionals, Bell Atlantic

when issued gained 1% to 67%.

Pacific Teletels 1% to 58%.

Western Bell 1% to 59% and U.S. West

1% to 59%. American when issued lost 1% to 64%, BellSouth 1% to 86%

and NYNEX 1% to 63%.

American Express, a 3% loser the

previous two sessions, was third, up

1% to 29%. Amex projected a fourth-quarter loss at its Fireman's Fund unit that will reduce its 1983 earnings by about 10 percent.

IBM, a 1% loser Tuesday after

rising 5 the previous two sessions, fell 1 to 121. Some experts have

predicted the stock will fall more

despite projections of higher earnings.

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despite projections of higher earnings.

But business inventories rose

only 0.4 percent in November while sales moved along at a rapid pace.

The strong economy has forced the

Fed to maintain tight credit and that has kept interest rates high.

Investors were nervous about

Salomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman's post-market prediction that the Fed would tighten credit early next year.

President Ronald Reagan disturbed traders by ruling out any tax increases in 1984 to cut the deficit

and saying he is undecided on

standby taxes for later years. (Story on Page 11.)

On the trading floor, American Telephone &amp; Telegraph when issued

was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1 to 18%.

"Old" stock followed, off 1 to 63%.

Among the regionals, Bell Atlantic

when issued gained 1% to 67%.

Pacific Teletels 1% to 58%.

Western Bell 1% to 59% and U.S. West

1% to 59%. American when issued lost 1% to 64%, BellSouth 1% to 86

NYSE Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg%	Cross
ATT w1	31,654	1094	1084	+10	+1%	-
ATT	36,971	1044	1034	+20	+2%	+1
ABX co s	24,032	2074	2054	-20	-1%	-
Nicoma 6	16,121	304	302	-10	-3%	-
Frizer 6	16,051	304	302	-10	-3%	-
IBM	16,922	304	302	-10	-3%	-
AMR Co	7,705	374	354	-30	-7%	-
Chrysler	7,248	354	344	-20	-5%	-
Burrph	7,044	58	48	-10	-17%	-
Holton	4,559	304	294	-10	-3%	-
MerLy 9	4,257	314	312	-20	-6%	+1%
Lobdell 8	5,223	304	302	-20	-6%	-
UAL	5,958	304	302	-20	-6%	-
GITSU1	5,277	124	122	-20	-16%	-
AMCI 5	5,277	274	272	-20	-7%	-

Dow Jones Averages						
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng	Chng %
Indus	1261.03	1261.28	1261.77	1264.45	- 9.34	- 0.73%
Trans	602.40	607.81	598.13	594.26	- 11.19	- 1.87%
Util	133.04	134.39	131.74	132.42	- 0.51	- 0.38%
Comp	504.58	507.10	498.96	499.37	- 8.31	- 1.64%

NYSE Diaries						
				Close	Prev.	
Advanced				462	469	
Declined				1152	941	
Unchanged				418	440	
Total Issues				2032	2030	
New Highs				21	49	
New Lows				38	22	
Volume up				15,330,477		
Volume down				50,404,530		

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	95.21	94.61	94.47	-0.87
Industrials	110.97	109.88	109.88	-1.12
Trans.	100.15	99.92	99.18	-1.99
Utilities	47.34	47.13	47.13	-0.29
Finance	94.13	93.69	93.75	-0.31

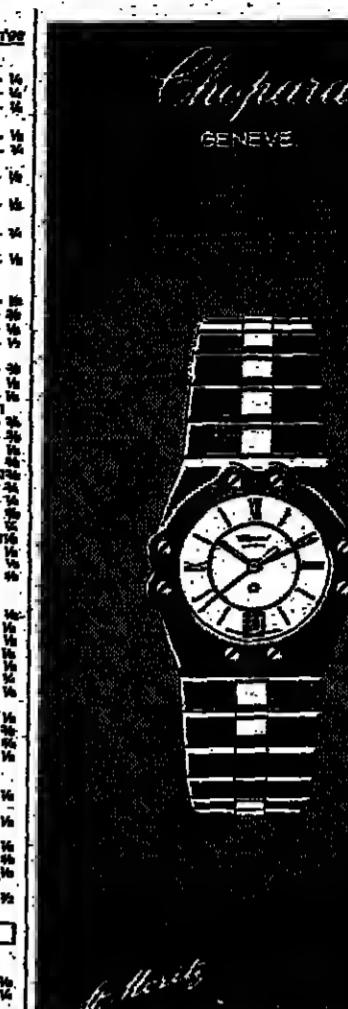
## **Wednesday's NYSE Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices  
from the 1990-91 edition.

AMEX Diaries		
	Class	Prev.
Advanced	272	262
Declined	267	249
Unchanged	267	236
Total Issues	826	826
New Highs	11	18
New Lows	11	13
Volume up	1,811,275	
Volume down	3,091,270	

NASDAQ Index			
	Close	Chg.	Week Ave.
	Chg.	Chg.	Year Ave.
Consumer Industries	274.62	-2.59	225.15
Finance	250.00	-1.76	228.50
Insurance	275.54	-0.41	226.43
Utilities	254.63	-0.67	244.97
Banks	272.27	-3.14	220.17
Transp.	202.27	+1.18	201.47
	255.88	-3.38	226.56
			-191.37

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	HIGH	LOW	Chg.	Chg%
World's	2365	3570	3515	+225	+6.3%
PetRow	1524	1224	1174	-170	+11%
Anadarko	1493	1950	1910	-100	-5.1%
Dengtex	1387	2070	2050	-200	+10%
EchoChill	1103	770	750	-20	+2.6%
Grover	1103	25	24	-200	-100%
Cyber	1059	254	250	-200	-100%
DomEx	977	374	350	-200	-100%
Orbitech	967	724	710	-170	+14%
Imitex	940	2	2	-200	-100%



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(continued on page 20)

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Santa Fe, Southern Pacific Holders Approve Merger; ICC Blocks Move

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Shareholders of Santa Fe Industries Inc. and Southern Pacific Co. approved Wednesday a proposed \$6-billion merger, but the Interstate Commerce Commission temporarily barred completion of the agreement.

The merger plan would create the third largest U.S. rail system, with more than 24,000 miles (40,000 kilometers) of track linking the Gulf Coast with the Great Lakes and the West Coast. It would have combined assets of more than \$10 billion.

John Schmidt, chairman of Santa Fe, told shareholders that he was notified of the ICC's action 11 minutes before the start of a meeting to vote on the merger. Of the votes cast at separate stockholder meetings in New York, 97.7 percent approved the merger at Santa Fe and 93.5 percent approved at Southern Pacific.

The ICC said it was delaying the merger until it decides whether it has jurisdiction over holding companies. It said the commission planned to announce its decision by Dec. 29.

### U.S. Automakers' Sales Rise 21.1%

**DETROIT (AP)** — Sales by major U.S. automakers soared in early December 21.1 percent ahead of last year when the economy was only beginning to emerge from the recession, the companies said Wednesday.

The six major U.S. automakers reported 173,062 cars shipped between Dec. 1 and 10, up from 142,895 in the corresponding 1982 period. The daily sales rate of 19,229 was the best for the period since 19,297 cars were sold each day in early December 1980.

General Motors Corp. said it sold 101,004 cars in the period, up 19.4 percent from last year. Ford Motor Co. said it sold 45,230 cars in the period, a 29.3-percent gain from the year-ago period. Chrysler Corp. reported 19,408 cars sold, up 6 percent from last year. American Motors Corp. said it delivered an estimated 4,200 automobiles in the period, a 23.5-percent boost. However, Volkswagen of America Inc.'s sales fell 28.7 percent in early December, to 1,141. Honda of America Manufacturing Co. Inc. said it delivered 2,079 cars. Honda did not sell U.S.-built cars last year at this time.

### West German Output Drops 0.2%

**BONN (Reuters)** — West Germany's industrial production, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 0.2 percent in October after an upward-revised 0.1 percent in September, the Economics Ministry said Wednesday. The ministry had originally said September production was unchanged from August.

Production in September and October together was 1 percent higher than in July and August, when output traditionally slumps during annual holidays. Compared with September-October 1982, when the West German recession was nearing its worst, overall production rose 3.5 percent.

Manufacturing output rose 4 percent from September-October 1982, led by an 8.5-percent increase in raw materials and producer goods. Electricity and gas production rose 5.5 percent but output by the coal industry was 10.5 percent lower and construction, measured in hours worked, eased 0.5 percent.

**DPC Boosts Its Offer for Dr Pepper**

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — In an effort to meet objections from Dr Pepper Co., an investor group headed by Castile & Cooke Inc., the large West Coast food producer, has increased its offer for Dr Pepper by \$21 million, to \$381 million in cash.

The offer was delivered Tuesday night to Dr Pepper directors. The investor group, known as DPC Acquisition Corp., had originally offered to pay \$24 a share, or \$560 million, for Dr Pepper. The company, however, turned the offer down on Saturday, accepting a previous one of \$22 a share, or \$512.5 million, from Forstmann Little & Co., a New York investment house.

### French Inflation Rate Slows Down

**PARIS (Reuters)** — French retail prices rose between 0.4 percent and 0.5 percent in November after increases of 0.8 percent in October and September. The National Statistics Institute said Wednesday. The provisional figures showed that year-on-year, retail price inflation eased to between 9.8 percent and 9.9 percent in November from 10.4 percent the previous month.

France's inflation is still about double that of six major trading competitors, so Wednesday's indication that the rate is slowing were welcomed by the Finance Ministry, which said the drop was in line with expectations.

### Credit Lyonnais in Eurobond Issue

**LONDON (Reuters)** — Credit Lyonnais is raising \$250 million through a 12-year refundable floating rate note on the Eurobond market, bond market sources said Wednesday.

The issue, which allows investors to recall at par after eight years, pays 4 percent over London interbank offered rates for six-month Eurodollar deposits. The borrower can call the issue from the sixth year at par.

Payment date is Jan. 18, and Credit Lyonnais is the lead manager running the books. Fees total 1/4 percent, with managers and underwriters getting 50 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point.

### Dome Pushing Its Refinancing Plan

#### Sale of TransCanada Share Is Part of Bid to Save Firm

By Fred Langan

*International Herald Tribune*

**TORONTO** — The new chairman of Dome Petroleum, John Howard MacDonald, was in Toronto late last week explaining his company's refinancing package to foreign and domestic bankers and financial analysts. He acknowledged that the reorganization of Dome's finances would be a tough job.

He said Dome and its bankers were a "mutual-aid society" but added: "I wouldn't suggest it's a love-in."

Dome Petroleum, which is based in Calgary, is struggling to make sure it is not taken over by the Canadian government and the big Canadian banks.

Like a homeowner burdened with a large mortgage, Dome is trying to reduce the principle and lower the monthly payments. For the moment it has asked its bankers to continue with a moratorium on debt repayment while all 250 of them ponder Dome's latest plan to stave off bankruptcy or the government-bank takeover that was worked out a year ago.

The oil company is looking a little better to its bankers in the past week because of a bid from Bell Canada. The Canadian communications giant bought 11.8 percent of TransCanada Pipelines from Dome Canada for 167 million Canadian dollars (\$133.6 million). Dome Canada is an affiliate that is 48-percent owned by Dome Petroleum. Because the companies are separate, the money will not go straight to Dome Petroleum.

Bell denies that it is seeking control of TransCanada, although it could end up with control if enough shareholders accept its offer. Bell expects to finish with 20 to 30 percent of the company. Directors of TransCanada are objecting to the bid, saying the company is worth more.

Buying part of TransCanada had been part of Dome's plan to become one of the biggest oil companies in Canada. By adding a pipeline to its oil and gas properties in Canada and the United States, it could have become a world power in oil and gas. There had been plans to build a liquefied natural gas ter-

### Reuter Confirms It Plans Offering

*The Associated Press*

**LONDON** — The board of Reuter Ltd. decided Wednesday, as expected, to go ahead with a public stock offering of the international news service.

In a brief statement, the 12-man board did not reveal details of the stock plan.

The Reuter's board today decided to seek a public flotation of Reuter and to submit the plan to the Reuter's trustees for their comments, the statement said.

Reuter is owned by Britain's National Newspaper Publishers Association, representing the British national press, 41 percent; the Press Association, representing more than 100 provincial newspapers in the British Isles, 41 percent; the Australian Associated Press, 13.7 percent; the New Zealand Press Association, 2.7 percent and Reuters senior executives, 1.6 percent.

### BNOC Is Proposing To Freeze Its Prices

*Reuters*

**LONDON** — The British National Oil Corp., in a move that should be welcomed by OPEC, proposed on Wednesday to freeze North Sea oil prices for the first quarter of 1984.

Oil companies are reportedly pressuring BNOC to trim prices. On Tuesday U.S. oil industry executives were quoted as saying that BNOC was likely to reduce its contract price for North Sea oil by up to \$1 a barrel before the end of the year.

But BNOC's pricing proposal would mean North Sea prices staying linked for the time being to a \$30-a-barrel benchmark, the official price of high-quality crude from Britain's offshore Brent field.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has appealed to nonmember countries, including Britain, to help support world oil prices.

The United Arab Emirates oil minister, Mânia Said al-Oteiba, warned Wednesday that OPEC will find it difficult in the first part of next year to maintain its current output ceiling and prices.

But both Mr. Oteiba and Energy Minister Subroto of Indonesia called on producers inside and outside of OPEC to resist the pressure for lower prices during the current weak demand for oil.

Mr. Subroto said before the BNOC announcement: "It is in the interest of all producers at the moment to keep prices where they are."

BNOC's proposal, which was released in an official company statement, has still to be accepted by the company's customers and suppliers. But BNOC said it hoped for an early agreement with its customers on maintaining the existing pricing scale for North Sea oil.

North Sea prices could still be under pressure if customers decide to fight the company's proposals, saying that British crude is overpriced. The industry has pointed to

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan Wednesday ruled out any tax increase in 1984 to help slash the enormous federal budget deficit and said any contingency tax for later years would "only be considered" if it were accompanied by spending reductions.

Mr. Reagan, in a brief question-and-answer session with reporters at the White House, said he did not want to "minimize" the deficits, now running in the \$200-billion range. "But," he went on, "the deficit is a symptom of the problem. The result of the problem is that the federal government is taking too big a percentage from the private sector of the gross national product."

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Wednesday, changed his mind and said that Mr. Reagan "has made no decision on whether or not there will be a tax increase and, if so, of what nature."

But on Tuesday, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, told reporters that "Regan is speaking for Regan" and that the president has not decided on reviving the standby tax plan. Mr. Speakes conceded, however, that the Treasury secretary, who is Mr. Reagan's chief public spokesman on economics, probably has an educated guess" on what the proposed budget cuts would achieve.

Mr. Regan, in an interview early

Wednesday, also said that the Reagan administration is concerned that the restrictive monetary policies of Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, might stop the recovery.

The two men met Wednesday.

The general nature of the conversation, Mr. Regan said before the meeting, "will be the concern that we have in the administration that if they clamp down too soon—as they have been over the past three or four months, they've been very tight—we might stop the recovery rather than just slow it down."

(AP, Reuters)

All of these securities having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record



## Reagan Reportedly to Act This Week On Protection for Textile Industry

By Smart Ambeck  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Congressmen from textile states, after White House sources have said that President Ronald Reagan has promised to act by Friday on their drive to win greater protection from imports for the U.S. textile industry.

Without giving any details, Senator Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican, said that Mr. Reagan gave assurances at the meeting Tuesday that he will keep his 1980 campaign promise to ensure that textile imports grow no faster than domestic production.

Representative James Broyhill, a North Carolina Republican and another member of the delegation that met with Mr. Reagan, said

"We are expecting some positive and favorable news on Friday."

The White House meeting came as the Commerce Department faces a Friday deadline on a trade complaint brought by the domestic textile industry, charging China with subsidizing its textile sales.

It is unclear if the industry's complaint against China figured in Tuesday's meeting.

But reports circulated among usually reliable private and Capitol Hill trade specialists that the domestic industry was trying to use its leverage from that case to win broad concessions from the Reagan administration.

According to those reports, the congressional carried a seven-point industry "bill of rights" into the White House meeting, included among the industry objectives according

to one Senate aide, are global quotas on textile imports that would limit the amount of foreign goods allowed into the United States.

Industry sources declined to confirm that textile-state congressmen presented a wish list during their meeting with Mr. Reagan, though they said the discussion was likely to go beyond the trade complaint against China and concentrate on fundamental issues in the worldwide textile trade.

Eastern Airlines is maintaining a ban on the use of portable computers and electronic games on its passenger planes because of possible interference with navigational and communications systems.

Reflecting complaints from business travelers and computer hobbyists, one computer electronics and radio magazine publisher is urging readers to boycott Eastern.

Eastern is the only U.S. carrier prohibiting the use of portable computers and electronic games. Other airlines leave the decision to each pilot. Flight attendants alert the cockpit that a passenger is using electronic equipment, and the captain decides case by case.

## Eastern Resists Electronic Trend

Washington Post Service

## Boeing Urges Approval Of 767 for Long Flights

By Douglas B. Feaver  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Boeing is urging the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration approval for use of the new two-engine Boeing 767 on transoceanic flights.

Boeing officials announced Tuesday that they had officially asked FAA Administrator I. Lynn Helms to exempt the 767 from a regulation that requires an airplane to have three or more engines if it is going to fly "over a route that contains a point farther than one hour flying time from an adequate air-

port." Boeing contends that, although this was a wise precaution in the days of piston-powered aircraft, the jet engine is so reliable that the likelihood of losing both engines for unrelated causes is one occurrence in a billion hours of flying. John M. Svihart, a Boeing vice president, said that a fleet of 200 jets flying 2,500 hours a year would

have a two-engine shutdown only once every 2,000 years.

Mr. Helms said in a speech in February that he was "not persuaded that a two-engine airplane provides the safety and reliability I seek," and he has repeated that sentiment in subsequent remarks.

Boeing has responded with a campaign to explain how reliable it believes the 767 is.

The International Civil Aviation Organization, a United Nations organization that sets guidelines, suggests a somewhat more flexible standard: that a two-engine aircraft be within 90 minutes of an airport. Boeing would like a two-hour standard and has briefed the ICAO on that possibility.

An FAA spokesman, Fred Farar, said that, "if and when we do anything, it will be on an airline-by-airline basis." Current regulations permit the administrator to exempt airlines from specific requirements; a blanket change for 767s would require formal rule-making.

## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

14th December 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following table indicates the frequency of quotations supplied for the 14TF: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly.

(i) - interims.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. SA \$138.13 (i) I Portor. Sw. R. Est.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. SF 15.00 (d)

(i) I Contex SF 101.00 (d)

(i) I Gruber SF 161.00 (d)

(i) I Hirsch SF 134.00 (d)

BANK VON THadden & Cie AG, P.O. Box 9770 SF 15.00 (d)

(i) I FCI Fund SF 8.39 (d)

(i) I Fund 100 SF 13.00 (d)

BANQUE INDUSUEZ SF 78.30 (d)

(i) I Dividende SF 5.24 (d)

(i) I FIF - Europe SF 1.24 (d)

(i) I FIF - Pacific SF 1.24 (d)

(i) I Industrie Multibonds A SF 14.14 (d)

BRITANNIA FUND, Ltd. SF 10.00 (d)

(i) I Brt. Monop. Curr. SF 10.00 (d)

(i) I Brt. Monop. Growth SF 1.62 (d)

(i) I Brt. Monop. Inv. SF 1.62 (d)

(i) I Brt. Monop. Inv. (AEIF) SF 1.62 (d)

(i) I Brt. Monop. Inv. (AEIF) SF 1.62 (d)

(i) I Brt. Monop. Inv. (AEIF) SF 1.62 (d)

CHARTER LIFE INS. GROUP, LTD. SF 1.28 (d)

(i) I Growth Strategies Fd. SF 1.28 (d)

(i) I Venture Strategies Fd. SF 1.28 (d)

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL SF 13.13 (d)

(i) I Conflict Hold. SA SF 10.13 (d)

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES) SF 20.50 (d)

(i) I C. S. Bonds - Bonds SF 10.25 (d)

(i) I C. S. Bonds - Bonds SF 10.25 (d)

(i) I C. S. Bonds - Bonds SF 10.25 (d)

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(i) I C. S. Bonds - Bonds SF 10.25 (d)

(i) I C. S. Bonds - Bonds SF 10.25 (d)

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(i) I C. S. Bonds - Bonds SF 10.25 (d)

(i) I C. S. Bonds - Bonds SF 10.25 (d)

(i) I C. S. Bonds - Bonds SF 10.2





